

Utilizing Rapidly Alternating Coulomb Force Line Generation in Support of Transient Liquefaction of Solid Material for Purposes of Deep Earth Exploration, Mining without Drilling and Deep Munition Penetration

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Introduction

This publication explores a novel application for the technology first described in 22 February 2024.

In contrast with a previous proposition (ibid.) in which it was suggested that perhaps the most efficient mode of deep-Earth exploration would be a PoMP-propelled drilling vehicle which utilizes FeC60 combined powerful electromagnets to rapidly ablate obstructing solid materials using rapidly moving single atoms of FeC60, this publication will detail a superior approach. While this earlier approach was certainly novel and certainly the most efficient mode of enabling Earth penetration conceivable at the time of publication, the publication of 2022 may be considered outmoded in light of the following abstract.

Abstract

Whether one is seeking to explore the mantle of the Earth, retrieve minerals, or deliver conventional munitions to unprecedented depths, the ability to; through the utilization of modest amounts of electricity to drive a specialized Coulomb Alternation Mechanism; transiently convert solid materials into liquids is revolutionary, to say the least. This capability means that, in the case of munitions, active propulsion may be used to drive a munition even further into the Earth than momentum would ordinarily permit, particularly given the advent of PoMP. These technologies which enable the reduction of effective drag, eliminate the need for actual drilling and which provide for compact solid-state energetic propulsion mechanisms are naturally complementary to one another.

A mining vehicle which might be termed a "caterpillar" could be used as both an exploration and a mineral-retrieval vessel provided the synthesis of these two novel and powerful technologies. Solid matter might be stored as a liquid within an internal chamber in the caterpillars so as to carry it back to the surface. X-Ray spectroscopy could be used to evaluate the overall contents of the captured materials as the composition changes in real-time and when desired materials are detected, materials could be locked in the chamber by closing the forward and rear hatches of the caterpillar when spectroscopy indicates that a high concentration of the desired materials have been captured (think the Range Finder game on The Price is Right.)

Conclusion

This new approach to drilling has both tactical and strategic implications. As a mining apparatus, it has the added advantage of leaving much of the material of crust of the Earth intact (if rearranged by temporary liquefaction) as there would no longer be a need, under this paradigm, to bring intermediary earthen materials up to the surface thereby creating cavities in the crust. Most importantly, this enables the efficient removal of small pockets of Rare Earth Elements (REEs) from the deep crust and perhaps mantle without the need to expend energy transporting material of no consequence back to the surface.